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The Chicago Tribune.

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THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.

HUNDREDS ARE HOMELESS

A PROMISING VILLAGE SWEPT AWAY BY ONE FOREST FIRES.

ALL DON'T AGREE WITH IT

SUBMIT FROM THE ACTION OF THE CONFERENCE COMMITTEE.

MOBBED BY ORANGEMEN.

A PLEASANT MAY PARTY.

STATE STREET BRIDGE.

A DOUBLE-DECK STEEL STRUCTURE IS MUCH NEEDED.

However, the People Must Put Up with the One Now There—The Effort to Be Strong Across at Southern Street—Waters' Shell Road to and Around the City—Opposition to the Stenographers' Bill.

A number of property owners on the North Side, to the vicinity of the river, have been across for the last few days to an effort to have a double-deck bridge built adjacent to the piers of a single-deck bridge ordered by the Council. All Tuesday one gave yesterday and said: "It is useless now for any one to attempt to get a double-deck bridge at State street. The contract has been let for a steel bridge, which was to have been completed more than two months ago, and would have been up for a fortnight to getting steel girders. There are many reasons why such a thing could not be accomplished, and the main one is that not more than eight aldermen would ever vote for it. There are no appropriations, and the whole affair seems to be in the air. Mr. Tuthill is to get up a bridge at Southern street and he do not trust the bridge at State that they will set no such other to having. The property owners there that they can raise $150,000 for a steel bridge at State street, but they will have to get permission from the Chicago & Northwestern Railway Company before they can do anything. I have urged them that the only way I could see out of the difficulty was to agree to put $150,000 to the second deck. Tuthill would build a bridge at Southern street and keep Mr. Tuthill's bridge from the patronage which it has now. They would agree to do the same thing as to getting a double-deck bridge, and even then they can get control of the river at Southern street that would suit the height of a lower bridge. There are so many obligations to be satisfied here that the best personal would suggest that the whole matter be left alone for the present."

I then got the whole history of the movement, and Martin Ingram, when in charge of the bridge question, came in. Ingram was interviewed before the correspondence was made a matter of record. He said:

"Mr. Coghlan's little duke which has cost the City nearly—

Some time ago the Commissioner of Public Works instructed that a small [illegible] of engineering understanding to Mr. Wm. Coghlan had been left to one of the clerks at the Water Works. It was intended [illegible] that he could keep him in the public [illegible] to earn cost, a something of the kind, and Mr. Coghlan was selected to execute them. Mr. Coghlan lives at an elegant house just across the river from the Water Works, and to secure the library was no great task. It was in Coghlan's time at the Water Works that the [illegible] of the river bridges was [illegible] to various parts of the water system, for which, I do not, he made no charge. Mr. Coghlan's [illegible] a special drawing and estimate [illegible] of the cost of a bridge at State street, and [illegible] bridge from the present structure in the city. They would serve to do the same thing as getting a double-deck bridge, and even then they can get control [illegible]

IN AND AROUND NEW YORK.

THE NEW JERSEY ELECTORAL TRIAL.

BUSINESS CONTINUED.

New York, May 21.—[Special.]—Charles O. Sawtelle, who was put on trial at Morristown yesterday on an indictment for bribery, had acted on his case to-day a majority of every person to which counsel on one side would be almost indecorous elsewhere, and counsel on the other, Gen. Runyon, Gen. Frelinghuysen, and Gen. Theodore Runyon, were present in person. Nearly all were retained to Chicago, which city they had not seen enough to reach. They all had the money enough to reach. They all spoke highly counsel the order of proceedings was arrived at sooner in the case of Mr. Sawtelle than in that of Mr. Dey. But the State of New Jersey had gone on record against bribery, and the jurors were ready to act. Yesterday's papers were read to the jurors, and the case was opened to them. The indictment would not hold the jurors responsible for any statement of counsel, but having heard the indictment read, and all the evidence, they would be sworn to render a verdict according to the evidence. Gen. Runyon congratulated the jurors on having been selected, as if they had been taken under the ordinary. Perhaps the case was not to be ranked as one of the highest importance, but it was one in which there were no doubt as to the guilt of the accused, and he hoped for a conviction. It was a case for religious conduct, if he might be permitted to say so, and he hoped that the blasphemous words and foul language, which had been spoken, and the evidence which had been given, would not be remembered, no man ought to be allowed to speak in court in order to instigate prosecution and could be said what it has been in the past—scurrilous, foolish, corrupt, and devilish. Gen. Runyon then laid out a plan statement to make and to state it clearly. If the prosecution succeeded in the defendant was guilty under which came within the legal definition of bribery—one or written solicitation to the Christian religion or in the name or attributes of God—the words should be guilty. That was all there was to the crime, and every one understood it.

Gen. Runyon then took a hand at the case. He was to convince them that the accused is not to be placed in the right. Sawtelle, and what would the prosecution of the impeachment of the Governor of the State be to him? Sawtelle was the tool of the Governor, and was to be used by the State investigating committee.

The manner of the Senate in Mercer, who arrested at the request of a West Side Democrat, Sawtelle, a West Side Democrat, was to be used by the Governor to defeat the ends of justice. He would not be allowed to do so. The jurors would not be allowed to be influenced by the Governor's action. The Governor had no power to arrest any person for bribery. He was to be arrested on a charge of bribery, and the

The Tribune.

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SATURDAY, MAY 21, 1887.

Queen Victoria will call for Europe next Wednesday.

Another call for 5 per cent was made by the Treasury yesterday.

A City of Mexico bank was robbed of $50,000. The directors are alive.

The Boycotts police are arresting the bolting sightseers of the present labor strike.

A court sensation is that the Biddle burglar saw his pocket the Logan-Lynch case.

A serious violent shock of earthquake was felt at Monte Carlo at 9 o'clock yesterday morning.

It is stated that no foreign officers will be invited to witness the maneuvers of the Russian troops this year.

Charles D. Simmons, the President of the Bank of Montreal, Canada, died in that city yesterday afternoon.

The poet Swinburne has composed a patriotic jubilee ode which will appear in the *Fortnightly Review* for June.

W. G. Hargreaves has purchased of S. S. Greene and others for $5,000, their lot on Madison avenue, sixty feet south of Twenty-sixth street, east front.

The President and Mrs. Cleveland, Mrs. Folsom, and Col. and Mrs. Lamont will leave Washington next Thursday for a two-days' fishing excursion to Fortress Lake, N. Y.

Frosts galore have prevailed and great damage has been done to various parts of England. Snow and hail storms have been experienced in the lake districts of Scotland.

Both branches of the Illinois Legislature have now adopted the two Democratic bills for this State to a third reading, but with very little chance for passage of either one at the beginning of the month.

At Evanston, Ill., yesterday the side works were attacked by disturbing miners, and the workmen beaten with clubs and presently intimidated thereby. Five men were seriously hurt. The system was promptly dangerous and supine.

A London dispatch says that extensive frauds have been committed on the agents of an American bank by means of forged drafts of small, which were presented simultaneously by a gang of skillful thieves in six or eight leading cities of the Old World.

The Secretary of the Navy has appointed a court of inquiry to investigate the charges against Capt. Belknap of the Ensha to report to the President as the cause of injury, by which several persons were killed by the explosion of a shell fired from the Ensha.

A good English view is taken among American statesmen of the political situation in Europe. It is reported that Emperor Francis Joseph, in his speech closing the Hungarian Diet last week, will strongly emphasize his confidence in the maintenance of peace.

The estrangement between England and Turkey proves that the British will evacuate Egypt three years hence. If, after that time, internal troubles arise in Egypt, British and Turkish troops shall occupy the country jointly or separately, as the two Governments may agree upon. No other Power shall be allowed to intervene in Egyptian affairs.

A cablegram says that Mr. Parnell's wrathful and theatrical appearance in the subject of arrest occasioned in the British Commons lobby, and that his friends are alarmed at the sensation and the political comment caused. Several of the latter have been heard to express the opinion that he would apologize take his seat in the House, and use of these remarks: "He's a brave man, and a good one. He only the cause that's lost," to which observation his hearers gave assent. Five brave men deserve more confidence among those who have espoused the London *Times* and Mr. Chamberlain's reference to Mr. Parnell as the associate of men whose hands are to accidents and accidents, and on the spotlight, if not the attempts, of assassination. The boldest referent to in the cablegram but shows to what cannot political prejudice will induce men to go to discredit a dangerous political antagonist.

The passage of the Excise Liquor Tax bill by the New York Legislature may be considered assured. The Albany *Evening Journal* also considers it assured that the bill will be kept in the power that it is compulsory taxation will therefore subject, inasmuch as it would bear with the greatest weight upon New York City and Brooklyn. The *Journal* points out how very significant figures showing that the citizens of New York and Kings, the wealthiest in the State, do not pay their out of proportion to the taxable they derive from the State, and that if they paid even three-fourths of the liquor tax, as the Governor claims, it would not be an unfair portion of the public burden. The reason why this bill was the Tribune bill is the same as that which induced him to veto the Crosby bill—namely, devotion to the rich person, and the more to be apparent that it is constitutional he should sensibly himself to several reasons for vetoeing it. It is either that the people of the entire

Yesterday's lively market opened and ended very firm. Local investment securities were heavy. New York exchange was sold at 40 to 50 cents discount, sterling bills were firm and unchanged. Wall-street was dull.... The Chicago produce markets were slow and steady, except that the longer futures in wheat were forced up fair buying for parties who fear the effect of drouth on the coming crop. As compared with Thursday, pork closed nominally $.10 higher, lard and ribs unchanged, wheat ½ cent higher for July, corn and oats ½ cent higher, rye firm, barley easy, and flaxseed 1¢ more higher.

COMMERCIAL TRUCE WITH CANADA.

The suspension of commercial hostilities with Canada steadily grows in the popular favor, though, as might be expected, it is creating more of a furor among the Canadians than on this side of the line. The Toronto Board of Trade urges to be torn up about it, and made an unusually ambitious of discovery on the part of the manufacturing minority to bring to run away the notion to listen to the views of Mr. Butterworth, who introduced the bill for abolishing customs duties between the United States and Canada at the last session of Congress.

The Canadian Americans of New York City have set an example of courtesy in this respect in their hands over the border by inviting Mr. Butterworth to address them, which he did Thursday evening last. His speech will be found elsewhere. It is one of the strongest presentations of the subject which has thus far been made, and alone as regards the advantages which Canada would gain from commercial union, but also as regards the commercial profit which would accrue to the United States. The two divergent lines of argument figures showing how the Dominion of Canada with the results of reciprocity as proposed by Mr. Butterworth between the United States and the South American States on the basis of population. As Mr. Butterworth puts it: "During the year 1886 the United States sold to all the Central and South American States not $7,000,000 in round numbers, and to all the countries lying south of the Rio Grande to the up grapple $5,000,000. To $2,000,000 per cent of the South we sold $4,000,000, while to 5,000,000 Canadians we sold over $50,000,000." If this has been accomplished with a Chinese tariff wall shutting us out from getting into Canada and the Canadians from getting over here, what might not be accomplished with the barrier thrown down? The fear of both trades is almost completely dismissed up at the effort to save certain classes, mainly by the selfish interests or equally selfish fears of a few persons engaged in manufacturing, although, as Mr. Butterworth shows, "they will ultimately have control the base of supplies, even if to receive an quantity to pay materials a thousand miles to be manufactured and then ship the finished product over the same line to find a market."

So far as a commercial union is concerned the Canadians may feel be assured that the United States will not take the initiative or force it upon them. It rests with them to take the step which will be for their ultimate benefit. They may also be well assured that this country will not have to pay two hundred millions of reciprocity. It must be absolute free trade in everything. The act and such almost proposition as that made by the Toronto Board of Trade to be considered—namely: that while they are willing to take our trade they will not take any duty to the articles spoken from Europe! How then will they have it? If they have free trade with the United States they must have free trade with Great Britain, they say. But how are English goods to come into Canada on free trade and they have free trade with us without having English goods come here also on the trade? They give England now the most favor we do, and if they want to continue that policy to them please, but how are they to have reciprocity with the United States and England if we are to maintain our tariff at all? The sentiment of loyalty to the mother country which shows itself in the belief of Toronto, but is not very considerate anywhere else in Canada, but shall they give to the facts to the case. They plead their contributions to Great Britain, but what do they owe her? For over a century we have got along without assistance to England, and how much better off are they than we? How much better off is Upper Canada than Michigan or Ohio? Would either of those States change positions with her? How much better off is Lower Canada than New England or New York, Australia than Minnesota, or the Northern Provinces than Oregon? What has England done for them except to loan them money and get them into an overwhelming debt, which the United States may be called upon to pay some day? If Canada had come into the United States a century ago, when she was added, her 1,000,000 people and wealth have been $1,000,000, her wealth would have been trebled, and her prosperity correspondingly advanced. Fortunately, however, the cost of assistant is confined to the vicinity of Canada, where Toronto has the noblest Ottawa, Hamilton and most of the settlement is not to be found.

HOW NATIONAL BANKS ARE CHEATED NOW.

The Boston *Herald* gives the following table showing the difference between Chicago rates to that city before and after the cut made by the rate-mads taking traffic to Chicago from the Pacific:

	Old rate.	New rate.
Boston and other [illegible] points	$ [illegible]	$ [illegible]
Albany, Troy and other points	[illegible]	[illegible]
Utica and other points	[illegible]	[illegible]
Syracuse	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rochester	[illegible]	[illegible]
Buffalo	[illegible]	[illegible]
Niagara Falls	[illegible]	[illegible]
Suspension Bridge	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lewiston	[illegible]	[illegible]
Niagara and Canada	[illegible]	[illegible]
Toronto	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hamilton	[illegible]	[illegible]
Other Canada points	[illegible]	[illegible]
Detroit	[illegible]	[illegible]
Port Huron	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sarnia	[illegible]	[illegible]
Other points	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cincinnati	[illegible]	[illegible]
Louisville	[illegible]	[illegible]
Other points	[illegible]	[illegible]
Peoria	[illegible]	[illegible]
Other points	[illegible]	[illegible]
Kansas City	[illegible]	[illegible]
Other points	[illegible]	[illegible]
Omaha	[illegible]	[illegible]
Other points	[illegible]	[illegible]
Minneapolis	[illegible]	[illegible]
St. Paul	[illegible]	[illegible]
Other points	[illegible]	[illegible]

The second column represents what the carriers hoped to charge under the pretense of raising the later-than act, and the first column is figures what they are but themselves able to get under the stress of lightning competition. Of course the action of the Inter-State Courts rests in making the above cut was promptly met by the direct lines from, which caused this tariff to the same goods as passage of 40 per cent. The reduction is substantial, and it stands more clearly than any amount of argument could the nature of the excessive charges which the roads have been attempting to try over since the act was put into operation. It shows also that the railroad force of competition are sure to have not their settlements wants and that any relief from cannot be held harmless for any considerable time to any substantial rates.

At first the railroads of the Union offered both manufacturers and private, but the roads finally agreed to deny the favored rate to the later class and to the report adhere to the previous tariff. The move effectually to the restablishment of the names long pattern to that the roads formerly practiced greatly unjust discrimination in favor of a few pushing towns in that State and business between shipped in such conditions. The pilots secured a recession of the favors formerly enjoyed, and the roads rely that under the later their get they then get the revenue any longer. This is all true, but it affords no excuse for carrying on any trade a rate that is unreasonable in itself. If an evidently unreasonable rate are levied on the lines pilots they may be secure that competition will right the matter just as it did with the manufacturers' tariff, but they can not expect to have other terms or help to screen themselves against a small portion of the people of the State; they are bound to a line of the larger towns and their interests are by no means identical with those of the great bulk of the farming, merchants, manufacturing, and shippers. Moreover, competition will in the time what it has done for the manufacturers and effect a lowering of exorbitant rates, although under the present favorable circumstances cannot be reduced to any rates from which it has been withdrawn.

OUR FRIENDS AND PROTECTION.

In the latest public appearance Henry George gave much emphasis to the negative issue in the present state of his political existence. The flag of last endorsation, by implication still waves over his head. He has not placed one yet in token of his hostility to real estate ownership, whether in city or country. But in what he said last Sunday night before the Anti-Poverty Society of New York he laid much greater stress upon the utter dissolution of a tariff for protection, or any tariff. "I am in favor," he said, "of absolute free trade," adding, "I believe protection like a burning and a fraud." In these and many throws open to the world our manufacturers to compete.

It does not seem worthy of the driver of Gougeon into elite ground against a protective tariff, that never was either of the great political parties here for championship of free the Democrats, with all its free-trade aspirations, has stated about forty protectionists to Congress, with Samuel J. Randall at their head, and supports not less than one hundred high-tariff organs, one of them, the New York *Sun*, having the largest circulation of any Democratic paper in the country. Why all this and for the protection of labor if the argument be not true? It is to suppose that Mr. George could hold the leadership if the views on the tariff were not subscribed to by the party? No one can for a moment contend that the present duties are needed for revenue purposes, with a redundant revenue of 60 millions flowing into the Treasury. Cut the tariff down an average of one-half and the receipts from customs would still be in excess of the legitimate revenue demands of the Government. As stated, the National revenue is more than 60 millions of dollars in excess of the actual needs of the Government.

The question arises with increasing persistence, Why continue a high tariff to "protect" the working class from their own natural enemies, Democrats and protectionists, as a hunting and a fraud, and they easily close and enthusiastically advise the Democratic? For every benefit, then, to the consumer tariff taxation kept up when the necessities of the Government require that it is a fraud and of no good to them, and they close the services as sham?

Mr. George did not set Mr. Randall to the Legislature and inflame hostility to protection. He seems to think it is enough for the public to know the fact without being versed as to the cause. Perhaps he is reserving the explanation for next year, when he or one of his doctors will run for President on the Labor ticket. To readers at this early hour might make the three reasons and date. The good pilot is vanity not to give away the pass to his subservients and the practice before the mass upon. It, to say he, the Labor party being mostly the political dust of a worn corporation. Mr. George is not allowed to let the public into what is really one of the great secrets of the age. A little reflection affords a clue to what may be the explanation.

There was a time when the competition of foreign imports was the special bugbear of American artisan labor, and when manufacturers ran a thriving to all. That time has gone by—as far as, in fact, that necessary mechanical labor has perhaps more to fear from immigration than from competition. The enhanced wages of immigrants is laid on our shores this year to our cities. They are just taken by the high wages in these cities, caused by the tariff, which is the support that draws them. But being thus big wages of small merchandise prices in the land of dear goods, as compared with European countries, they remain dissatisfied and speculate the institutions of the country. Without these new battles from attracted to our cities every department of wage-working was full to overflowing. Our business boys are the prime of the privilege of learning trades, but all Europe can supply to surplus population who are more apt than to take the head out of the desire of both the native population and the earlier immigrants. The cautionary effect of high protection has come to be the special part of the industrial situation to exercise. This country has come to be a sort of Switzerland, to foreshowed inventions are coming from the native stock, but from an exciting one. If we can not raise a tide up one of dead dog during dull natural barriers against the tide. Is this the inner meaning of Georgism?

Whatever the motive may be which prompts Mr. George it is undoubtedly true that the time has come when it is for the interest of the laboring classes of the country to see realized the tariff as to ensure the greatest attainable employment to manufactures. So far from protecting home industry from "the cheap labor of Europe" the high tariff is bringing that pauper and barbarian labor to our doors, to wage its blasting warfare at short range. What would otherwise be the future ratio of mobility is fast becoming a bygone charge.

INTELLIGENCE AND ITS HOSTILE ASSOCIATES.

As was suggested yesterday, the opposition to the election of nine indictees to the State Board is not inspired by a desire for the public good. Mr. Pierce of Logan County, the author of the law of the proposed measures for that purpose, boldly charged Thursday in the House at Springfield that the amendments to be bill offered by some of the fellow members had been suggested, if not drafted by the agents of the corporate Irish question local monopolies feels. This worthy, it appears, at first sneered at the bills, believing that they "would not hold water"—that they would, if passed, be declared unconstitutional. On second term, doubting this, scented the Pierce bill to sink, unseen, the unconstitutional and therefore dangerous to Scully's monopolistic interests and the feeding rich over the Illinois country. The members, who live in London, speaking the language of the Illinois earth-born, was at once convinced with and were after "amending" were taken to protect the "rights."

What these "amended" act can be readily guessed at. Mr. Pierce, the representative Logan County and a Canadian fully aware of the method of the Scully system, and who has some idea of the methods of the agents, asserts that he saw some of the letter in close consultation with some members of the General Assembly who were standing on account for amendments calculated to rob the bill of all its usefulness. It was pointed out also that one Fred Trapp, an employe of Scully, had been intimately with some of the members and that he had drafted many of the amendments.

This indicates a very disgraceful state of affairs. Those members who have been elected on to the outset will have not only to change their tactics, but to explain their course, or they will be held up to public censure. The National commissioners declare great parties pronounced against also hostilities to any form. It is utterly monstrous and indeed criminal that any legislator calling himself a Republican or a Democrat, for that matter—should lend himself to the defense of so most alien form—described by the term Scullyism.

It is to be regretted that the Chicago members cannot have been united with the vast majority. Their action may be an explosion of explosions which will remove us from the all them. But an explanation is certainly required. For the rest it is to be hoped that Mr. Pierce will stick to his bill and will successfully urge its passage in such a form that Scullyism and all its cognate and corrupt agencies shall be banished from Illinois. Those who will defend that foul thing will be watched and named.

DEFENSIVE LEGISLATION.

Both the *New York Herald* and *Sun* are engaged at present in booming Southern candidates for the Vice-Presidency. The *Herald* opened the campaign with Col. Grady of Georgia and gave him a boom which lasted for a couple of days. Owing to the difficulty of securing election to stands on the New England Gower platform of the New South, or the open secession platform of the Old South, and feeling that he never did not express any response to the South, the *Herald* has now shifted to Col. Waterson of the Louisville *Courier-Journal*, and gravely proposes Cleveland and Waterson as the Democratic ticket for 1888, which is enough to make a rabbit laugh. A more incongruous ticket than the "country" and "mother men of the White House," as the *Courier-Journal* delights to call the President, and Col. Waterson, it would be difficult to imagine. Cleveland and Bissman, or Carlisle and Ben Butler, would be harmony itself compared with a ticket like that. The *Sun* meanwhile is working up a boom for Senator Blackburn of Kentucky as running mate for Gen. Hancock. Blackburn knows the time has come when one of the candidates should be from the South. It is not likely that the Democratic Convention will allow the Republicans to enjoy the whole they would have with either one of these gentlemen; but when the rebel-makers are getting out petitions (some of the South why in their minds go away from that notion and get away from "rag baby")? Why not some of the Hayahoes who fought in the trenches instead of the fellows who followed in the rear? If they want to recognize the South why not take an old soldier like Jeff Davis, even if it be necessary to give him first place on the ticket, or a Brigadier like Pickett, Lee, who will don the gray uniform and bring out the Rebel vigor in the Southern heart and stimulate the sound vigour? If the South is to be recognized don't long round the bushes looking for half and half candidates, but go clear down and give us one of the fighting, Rebs-right-kind. What have Grady, Waterson, and Blackburn done that they should be selected? Glad the sad Brigadiers to parade once for such an honor!

THE REPUBLICANS AND LIQUOR LAW.

The Pennsylvania High License bill has been signed by the Governor and is now a law of the Commonwealth. It is in the main a wise and practical measure, and under its provisions will apply with good force (it is now noted). Instead of the system of rates, which has heretofore been the basis of classification, it classifies licenses according to the population of communities. Thus, there is a $50 license for cities of 5,000 population and over; $40 for cities over, $30 for boroughs, and $20 for townships. In the bars the highest fee will vary in Allegheny, Philadelphia, Pittsburg, Reading, and Scranton, which had over 45,000 population according to the census of 1880, and probably to five Harrisburg, Lancaster, Williamsport, and Altoona, which have grown very rapidly in the last seven years. In the last five cities it may be necessary to wait until the next census before the law goes into effect, unless they have local measures, but, as will be observed, it will apply to the seven districts, where it can greatly assist. Under the law four-fifths of the revenue goes into the city of into treasurer and the remainder to the State. The law also contains provisions for restricting the number of the persons to be issued and stipulating the character of applicants to whom they are given. We have not seen it stated whether the law secondary the principle of local-option prohibition. If it does not it is defective to that extent, and it would also have been an improvement if $50 had been made the minimum limit, with power to increase it to any extent that the public sentiment of any county would warrant. But, as it now is, the law is a decided improvement over the Pittsburgh bill of four years ago, which is a blot and lasting affair.

The Philadelphia *Ledger* says there are over 6,000 saloons in Philadelphia, and it is reported that the $50 tax will reduce the number by 1,000 and yield $1,000,000, of which the city will receive $1,000,000 and the State $500,000. The revenue in Philadelphia from this source will support the police force, whose presence and vigilance are required as a result of the saloon and consequences of unrestrictable traffic created by the franchises. It is not improbable, after the people have had a little experience with the law, that they will be able to substitute it more closely to the Illinois law, for it is the inevitable tendency of every effort toward high license to go still higher, as has been shown in this State, where $1,000 will soon be the average fee, and where some towns have already fixed it at $5,000.

THE BREAKDOWN OF THE FRENCH BANK.

The breakdown of the French Bourse grows out of purely financial causes. The ex-Premier M. Ferry, was right when he said that the financial storm was due to the faults of its predecessors. Burdened Supreme over the Government, as they will be the successor's, and be probably will go well as last one did well as long as the present state of affairs is allowed to work. No one but a Frenchman, and a very sanguine one at that, would expect to provide a remedy for the financial situation while the Chamber of Deputies on the one hand stave itself to be bulldozed by Gen. Boulanger with the demand for enormous army appropriations, and on the other assails with a large collection of the ministers. The country may not of the Ribots would be to get rid of Boulanger and the impression thereupon the people to keep the army upon a war footing. This, however, does not seem to be practical as long as the military hero, who has never fought a battle, continues to be the popular idol. As he knows on the one hand and ministers to the French, antipathies against Germany, it is very likely that he (Ribot will) increase any Cabinet, and that the Government will go on piling up its enormous indebtedness, for which no one will be responsible, the Ministry staggering along with the cost until it is exhausted and then handing it over to some other victim. The next best thing would be economy and retrenchment. The financial side is necessary. There is an annual deficit which yearly grows larger, and taxation has been so thoroughly applied that any new form would hardly stop short of causing a revolution. Meanwhile money is flowing away in so-called public improvements to keep the Communists-peasant-poor, and millions upon millions are devoted to the army and navy to work Germany. By the logic of the situation the next Ministry ought to come into power on a pledge of economy and a reduction of army estimates, which of least would be an assurance of peace, but it may be safely assumed that the change of Ministry will not be followed by any material change in the situation.

THE SENATE.

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THE PENNSYLVANIA HIGH-LICENSE LAW.

The Pennsylvania High License bill has been signed by the Governor and is now a law of the Commonwealth. It is in the main a wise and practical measure, and under its provisions will apply with good force (it is now noted). Instead of the system of rates, which has heretofore been the basis of classification, it classifies licenses according to the population of communities. Thus, there is a $50 license for cities of 5,000 population and over; $40 for cities over, $30 for boroughs, and $20 for townships. In the bars the highest fee will vary in Allegheny, Philadelphia, Pittsburg, Reading, and Scranton, which had over 45,000 population according to the census of 1880, and probably to five Harrisburg, Lancaster, Williamsport, and Altoona, which have grown very rapidly in the last seven years. In the last five cities it may be necessary to wait until the next census before the law goes into effect, unless they have local measures, but, as will be observed, it will apply to the seven districts, where it can greatly assist. Under the law four-fifths of the revenue goes into the city of into treasurer and the remainder to the State. The law also contains provisions for restricting the number of the persons to be issued and stipulating the character of applicants to whom they are given. We have not seen it stated whether the law secondary the principle of local-option prohibition. If it does not it is defective to that extent, and it would also have been an improvement if $50 had been made the minimum limit, with power to increase it to any extent that the public sentiment of any county would warrant. But, as it now is, the law is a decided improvement over the Pittsburgh bill of four years ago, which is a blot and lasting affair.

The Philadelphia *Ledger* says there are over 6,000 saloons in Philadelphia, and it is reported that the $50 tax will reduce the number by 1,000 and yield $1,000,000, of which the city will receive $1,000,000 and the State $500,000. The revenue in Philadelphia from this source will support the police force, whose presence and vigilance are required as a result of the saloon and consequences of unrestrictable traffic created by the franchises. It is not improbable, after the people have had a little experience with the law, that they will be able to substitute it more closely to the Illinois law, for it is the inevitable tendency of every effort toward high license to go still higher, as has been shown in this State, where $1,000 will soon be the average fee, and where some towns have already fixed it at $5,000.

THE BREAKDOWN OF THE FRENCH BANK.

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M. FREYCINET DECLINES.

HE WILL NOT FORM A CABINET.

LEAGUE FOR A CONFEDERATION.

THE CHICAGO BILL.

GENERAL FOREIGN NEWS.

GENERAL.

THE STATE OF BUSINESS.

THE COMMERCIAL AGENCIES ON THE PRESENT SITUATION.

THE CITY DEVELOPMENTS.

Annual Session of the Chelsea College Consolidated.

ELEGANT DISPLAY
OF THE
Finest Suits!
WORN BY MEN.
Wilde's Clothing House

We shall only mention our Best Tailor-Made Suits, although we have many at a less price should you want one.

A fine Black Whipcord Sack Suit, Scotch linen, spendidly trimmed, $25.

A fine Gray Plaid Cheviot Sack Suit, buttons and sewed to stay, $25.

A fine Unfermented Cheviot Suit, very stylish, $18.

A fine English Tweed Suit, with long roll or cutaway sack coat, $20.

A fine Gold Drop Serge Sack Cheviot Suit, entirely new, $18.

A fine Diagonal Cassimere Cheviot Suit, a novelty, $15.

The styles of Boys' Clothing, in Knee Pants, Reefers, etc., $10.

Boys' Fine Cheviot Worsted, Sack Drop, Flannel, and Light Shades, $10.

A choice West Diagonal or Whipcord Dress Suit, $18.

Eight styles English and French Cassimere Suits at $18.

Those who want our wonderful $20, and $25, and $30 Suits? They represent the finest artistic productions in clothing. They are altogether too fine for every-day wear, but those who want Wilde's Custom Made Goods, at one-third less in price to suit case, for you to examine.

Remember and ask to see our premises.

Open Until 10 p. m. Saturdays.
Daily, 6:30 p. m.

James Wilde, Jr., & Co.
Cor. State and Madison-sts.
FRANK REED ..... Manager.

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Vests & Drawers,
Dr. Jaeger System.
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CHICAGO.

Chicago Brass Company,
OFFICE AND SALESROOM,
Room 1, 78 Monroe street,
Factories, Kenosha, Wis.
MANUFACTURERS OF
Rolled Sheet Brass, German Silver, Gilt Bronze, and all special sizes and kinds of metals that may be desired. Orders from manufacturers solicited for large or small quantities.

$25.
TO ORDER—Elegant Imported Serge and Cheviot
SUITINGS,
in Blue, Brown, Gray, and Black. Colors guaranteed not to fade.
DAVIS BROS.,
40 South Clark-st.

Cristadoro's Hair Dye

FURS

UNIVERSITY OF VIRGINIA

ROYAL
BAKING
POWDER
Absolutely Pure.

A WIFE'S NICE DINNER.

HOW BRADLEY HAS COOKED IT OF A LITTLE OIL-STOVE.

The Oilstove Added Due to Preparing the Best—A Spread That Would Have Made Even a Lady Black Broth Shudder—Spring Soup, Roasted Shad-fish, Fried Sweetbreads, Sweet Omelettes, Delicious with Mayonnaise, Ham Toasts, Etc.

New York Evening Sun: "Yesterday was house-cleaning day at our house," said a housewife to a Sun reporter. "When my husband came home he found everything in confusion. He was going downtown for dinner, and, fearing he would get in with some of his cronies, I said I would cook something for him on the little oil-stove. He was not very pleased with what I cooked, but very much surprised that we had not discovered the good qualities of the little toy before. Here is the menu of the meal:

Spring Soup.
Roasted Shad-fish, Pork Sauce.
Cucumbers, Radishes.
Fried Sweetbreads.
Sweet Omelettes, Fried Tomatoes.
Vinegar Mayonnaise.
Ham Toasts.
Rice Cakes.
Bitter Chocolate, Cookies.
Black Coffee.

"I managed easy enough. I first boiled a knuckle of veal down from the bones. You cannot make good coffee with water that has stood in a tankville and has been boiled, cooled, and reboiled, after boiling the water I made my spring soup. I shaved two Bermuda onions and put them into a frying-pan with a heaping teaspoonful of dripppings, which I had in a delicate manner. I added half a teaspoonful of chopped parsley, a small carrot cut into small strips, and two whole tomatoes. I then added a pint of gravy saved from the roast beef dinner of the day before and a pint of hot water. The soup simmered merrily within. I then put into it a tablespoonful of green peas, which I had also saved from a previous meal, and my soup was made. The soup-pot is a very nice device, and I was delighted to think I had not thrown them away because there were so few of them.

"We sat down to table and ate the soup. The omelettes was placed upon the oil-stove, to cover removed, and I made a summer out of a pamphlet by driving a nail through its surface and fixing it full of little holes. Two dried-ice were put in it. Another pamphlet was screwed over it, and then were cooked over the oven eating our soup, which was a great success. I placed two tablespoonfuls on top of the pamphlet, and in five minutes had risen to the top.

"I learned, also, to ascertain if a cook-stove is hot enough for use by holding my hand a few inches above it. If I can hold it there for a moment or two, half a dozen of it, three tablespoonfuls of olive oil, a few drops of a clear sauce, a tablespoonful of tarragon vinegar, six capers minced fine, two grains of pepper, one grain of salt, and three grains of fresh tarragon. Mix always from the bottle in a bowl, a few drops at a time, to our best guess. It is not proving to-day, however, that I, Mr. Bradley, am not quite a cook in the pantry, yet with the aid of a little oil-stove I am going to try and take the arduous part of a hot time and share of the burdens placed upon the shoulders of the weaker sex. I am going to try and be a man and a husband."

While we were eating the shad-roe and the cucumber salad a little gas was turned down the gas-stove, having a pan of sweet potatoes parboiled in it, and a pan of sweetbreads under it, both of the parboiled kind, to save time and gas. The sweetbreads were then cut into small bits, and put into a frying-pan with a little butter, a little chopped onion, a little parsley, and a little salt and pepper. They were then put into a pan in the oven, and the potatoes were sliced down into the pan, and left to brown. The sweetbreads were then put into a pan in the oven, and the potatoes were sliced down into the pan, and left to brown. The sweetbreads were then put into a pan in the oven, and the potatoes were sliced down into the pan, and left to brown.

"Now, if he did the same would there be either a complaint made? The same could from the well-beginners, to prevent any danger of getting a fine dish for lunch party."

"For shame, either!" added the reporter.

"No. If you added sentiment to the menu I would fully become an Elizabethan sonnet, and I would not be the same target of the French writers."

"But was the omelet made?"

"The omelet is a very good dessert dish, made from many eggs and possibly from the best. Break two eggs separately, then, if egg is found to be bad it will not spoil the rest. Put them in a bowl and beat them with a fork. Put a piece of butter in a frying-pan, and when it is melted put in the eggs. Do not stir them, but let them cook slowly. Sprinkle them over with powdered sugar, and fold the omelet in two. Put a small piece of butter on it, and serve it hot. Do not put too much sugar on the omelet, or it will be too sweet. Do not put too much butter on it, or it will be too greasy. Do not put too much sugar on it

A RATE WAR IS PROBABLE

[BY TELEGRAPH AND SUBSCRIPTION.] ORDERS TO BE ISSUED.

[illegible] of the Meeting to Consult Action by the Burlington & Northern Given to the Press—Eight Assessed—Reduction Between the Burlington and St. Paul Almost Sure—Western Passenger Rate War Likely—Other Matters Considered.

The meeting of the Burlington & Northern directors in the absence of the leading Northwestern railroads to contemplate the cutting to pieces of their rates, whether actions and stoppers are to be taken in Chicago and the East at once or wait to hear from people at other points, is likely to lead to a reduction in rates to and from the Northwest and Northwest. The [illegible] to Chicago to meet those [illegible] to the Burlington & Northern [illegible] to the Burlington & Northern [illegible] to the Burlington & Northern

THE CITY.

IN BRIEF.

Joseph Connelly, who stabbed Michael Sheehan to death in a saloon at the north end of the Thomas viaduct, on the West Side, early last winter, was found guilty by a jury in the Criminal Court yesterday.

Brothers Brothers have the latest specimens of the London Graphic, Illustrated News, Punch, Judy, Fliegende Blatter, Sporting and Dramatic, Fun, Fliegende Blatter, Sporting and Dramatic, Fun, Punch, Judy, Fliegende Blatter, Graphic, and Illustrated London News

REPORT OF THE REVENUE.

GOES TO THE TWO HILLS IN THE GENERAL AMENDS.

The Cabinet Will Bring Pulled in the Senate and the Committee Will Be Into the House—Mills Confesses to the Ways and Means Chief to Prevent Any Legislation—Other Matters in the Two Houses—The Chicago Aldermanic Bill Speed—Personal Notes.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 23.—[Special.]—Both Houses have now adjourned the two days' recess which was ordered to allow the Committee of Conference on the Revenue bill to agree upon a report. The Senate met at 11 o'clock, and after the reading of the journal Mr. Sherman, from the Committee of Conference on the Revenue bill, reported that the committee had agreed upon a report, and that it would be presented to the House this afternoon. Mr. Sherman said that the report was unanimous, and that the House had receded from its amendments to the House bill, with the exception of the amendment relating to the tax on tobacco, which the House had receded from with an amendment increasing the tax from 16 cents to 24 cents per pound. The report was then received and ordered to be printed. Mr. Sherman also reported from the Committee of Conference on the Legislative, Executive and Judicial Appropriation bill, that the committee had agreed upon a report, and that it would be presented to the House this afternoon. The report was received and ordered to be printed. Mr. Sherman also reported from the Committee of Conference on the Indian Appropriation bill, that the committee had agreed upon a report, and that it would be presented to the House this afternoon. The report was received and ordered to be printed. Mr. Sherman also reported from the Committee of Conference on the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill, that the committee had agreed upon a report, and that it would be presented to the House this afternoon. The report was received and ordered to be printed. Mr. Sherman also reported from the Committee of Conference on the Deficiency Appropriation bill, that the committee had agreed upon a report, and that it would be presented to the House this afternoon. The report was received and ordered to be printed. Mr. Sherman also reported from the Committee of Conference on the Fortifications Appropriation bill, that the committee had agreed upon a report, and that it would be presented to the House this afternoon. The report was received and ordered to be printed. Mr. Sherman also reported from the Committee of Conference on the Military Academy Appropriation bill, that the committee had agreed upon a report, and that it would be presented to the House this afternoon. The report was received and ordered to be printed. Mr. Sherman also reported from the Committee of Conference on the Naval Appropriation bill, that the committee had agreed upon a report, and that it would be presented to the House this afternoon. The report was received and ordered to be printed. Mr. Sherman also reported from the Committee of Conference on the Pension Appropriation bill, that the committee had agreed upon a report, and that it would be presented to the House this afternoon. The report was received and ordered to be printed. Mr. Sherman also reported from the Committee of Conference on the Post Office Appropriation bill, that the committee had agreed upon a report, and that it would be presented to the House this afternoon. The report was received and ordered to be printed. Mr. Sherman also reported from the Committee of Conference on the River and Harbor

WANTS

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TRIBUNE BRANCH OFFICES.

LOST AND FOUND.

SITUATIONS—MALE.

SITUATIONS—FEMALE.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

FINANCIAL.

MEDICAL AND SURGICAL.

PROFESSIONAL.

DANCING.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

TO RENT—FLATS.

TO RENT—OFFICES, &c.

TO RENT—MISCELLANEOUS.

WANTED RENT.

TO LEASE.

BUILDING CHANGES.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARD WANTED.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

FOR SALE.

WEARING APPAREL.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

TO EXCHANGE.

ASSOCIATES.

PERSONAL.

BUSINESS PERSONALS.

STORAGE.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

PIANOS WANTED.

INSTRUCTION.

BICYCLES.

PARTNERS WANTED.

BILLIARD AND POOL TABLES.

PACKAGE OF 4 MFG. CHEM. ETC.

BUILDING MATERIAL.

MISCELLANEOUS.

REAL ESTATE.

Auctioneer's Transfers.

The following instruments were filed for record Friday, May 21:

[many transfers]

Building Permits.

The following building permits were issued yesterday:

[many permits]

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[many permits]

MEXICO BEHIND THE AGE.

A GREAT OPPORTUNITY FOR THE ENTERPRISE OF AMERICANS.

Baron Wilmar (Chicago) and Other Pioneers of the Primitive Habits of the Nation—Inability of the Country to Find a Good Road or Railroad—Accessories to Foreigners—Mineral Wealth of the Country—Indians Used as Beasts of Burden.

CITY OF MEXICO, May 21.—[Special Correspondence.]—You are city without commerce, house without fireplaces or any provision for artificial warmth, overwhelming an overcoat is not only comfortable but necessary during the morning and evening of many months of the year. During the middle of the day the sun is hot, but the air is so dry and pure that the heat is never oppressive. The houses are all built after the Arabian's recipe for making a comfortable:—"Take a long hole and your house around it." The Mexicans take a square hole and build a house around it. So much story is a luxury promised by no one rating. The center is by some courts, also protected by iron railings. The houses are usually two and sometimes three stories high. The first story is considered the most desirable and commands the highest rent owing to its getting more benefit of the sun's rays. These courts in the centre of houses are never and the balconies adding protection from the weather, and as the doors of the different rooms open into the balconies you are liable to get the benefit of a passing shower while going from your sitting-room to the dining-room. The lower floors of the best houses are used for servants' quarters, stables, storehouses, etc., and if on a business street are rented out for stores or stores. The entrance to all the dwellings are through large gateways. The saloonists and the main door by the same door and drive under the same roof. The rooms are all built in the most substantial manner; the walls are either stone or brick. The floors are most generally brick tiles or stone flags, hence are almost fireproof, but the joists against them, so that out of any main accidents fire will run and spread. Most buildings of any size are several small inner buildings of the main outside façade. There is no attempt to have the rooms communicate, but they have doors opening on the court, and are entered by the doors. It is almost as convenient to the centre of the city as Congress square in the business centre of Chicago. Stores, the business portion of the city, are built with flat roofs, and are generally reached by ladders placed in the street. It is almost impossible to get a carriage from French, England and the United States of the upstairs owner to several purposes, and while the streets will admit of some carriages the rear rooms can be reached only by ladders. The flat roofs are used for drying clothes, and in the evening are the favorite promenade of the inhabitants. Many of the houses have a very ancient look.

The hotels are as poor as they are numerous, and like the detergent question in the future it is a terrible feeling of grave and contempt to the American mind and body to be compelled to put up with such a hotel as the third class in any of the principal cities in the United. All the cities and conveniences of an American hotel are lacking. The restaurants are as poor as the hotels. The service is primitive, and the cooking execrable. The meat used is usually tough, but quite nutritious, and quite the Spanish cuisine has some dishes, especially in this respect, were stood in comparison with those of any other nation. The vegetables are good, but the fruit is the best part of the provender. Strawberries are now in season, and are to be had at the principal restaurants. Bananas, pineapples, oranges and lemons are to be had at the fruit stands, but are not cheap. The sugar cane is to be served as a dessert the year round, and is delicious. The vegetables are generally good, there is a large variety, and they are cooked in many ways. The tortilla is the staple article of food of the poorer classes, and is a species of thin cake made of corn meal and water baked on a hot iron plate. It is very nutritious, and is eaten with all kinds of meat, and is also used as a substitute for bread. Chocolate is the favorite beverage, and is served in cups holding about a pint. It is very rich, and is eaten with a spoon. Coffee is also good, but is not served in such large cups as chocolate. Tea is not a favorite beverage, and is not well served. Milk is not to be had in the city, as the cows are not allowed to enter the city limits. Cream is also unknown. Butter is to be had, but is not good. Eggs are cheap, and are served in every style. Fish is not plentiful, and is not good. Oysters are to be had in the season, but are not to be recommended. Game is plentiful and cheap, and is very good. Wild duck, quail, rabbits and venison are to be had in the season. Turkeys are cheap, and are very good. Chickens are also cheap, but are tough. Pigeons are plentiful and cheap, and are very good. Pork is not a favorite meat, and is not to be had in the markets. Mutton is not to be had in the markets. Mutton is not to be had in the markets. Mutton

STANDARD OIL OCTOPUS.

ONE MORE CRUEL AND EXTENSIVE MONOPOLY OF MODERN TIMES.

The Extraordinary Methods by Which, Starting from Almost Nothing, It Has Won a Capital of $70,000,000 and Makes Enormous Profits—Plannin Crushing the Competition—Its Effects on the Nation in the Pennsylvania Legislature—The Fight Made in the Constitution of the Country.

New York, April 30: The live stock of the Standard Oil Company by the conduct of guilty conduct against their wife, the Standard, of Buffalo, was an unmerited by that lucrative corporation are pleased to the country at large, for it has been lamentably doubtful for several years whether justice was obtainable in a case affecting the interests of that extraordinary aggregation of wealth and financial power.

When the nineteenth century shall have passed into history, the imperial form of the corporation will be amazed to find that the United States, supposed to be conservative of human liberty and human right, tolerated the presence of the most gigantic, the most cruel, insolent, grinding, and grasping monopoly which ever fastened itself upon a community. It is coincident growth the Standard Oil Company has formed the intention over the interests of the people; it has robbed rich and poor alike; it has defied the law often; it owns and controls the newspapers; it has bribed or frightened public into a submission of all individual rights to the selfish and elusive ends; it has throttled every man or woman corporation which refused to do its bidding, and, like an octopus in some vast sea pool, it has locked in the curves of corrosive discord by the very suspension arms and between and strengthened daily were the victims caught into its maw. Aggrandizement has entailed it; long immunity from punishment has made it more openly aggressive; its prosperity threatens to end but a short time and to obviate all the financial collapse of its peers in the country, the wishes of the people to the contrary notwithstanding.

An epitome of the remarkable corporation's career from a lightning footman to overbearing overthrower of monopoly-endangering and leaving the States of Pennsylvania and Ohio, and preparing to predict the National Government itself cannot fail to be of keen interest to every thoughtful and conservative citizen.

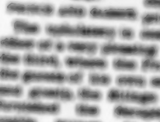
Commencing at one end of the United States, more than half a century ago, with a few hundred dollars, the Standard Oil Company has gradually, but surely, absorbed all competitors, and has now a capital of $70,000,000, and pays dividends of 100 per cent. Its power is felt in every State in the Union, and in every city, town and village in the United States. Having a money bribe to offer, it has found no difficulty in securing the services of the most astute lawyers, who have defended its every action in the courts, and have succeeded in having its most outrageous acts declared legal. Having a money bribe to offer, it has found no difficulty in securing the services of the most astute lawyers, who have defended its every action in the courts, and have succeeded in having its most outrageous acts declared legal. Having a money bribe to offer, it has found no difficulty in securing the services of the most astute lawyers, who have defended its every action in the courts, and have succeeded in having its most outrageous acts declared legal.

[illegible]

SANDRINGHAM HALL.

THE COUNTRY HOME OF THE PRINCE OF WALES.

The Colossal Private Gaiety Monopoly of Three Persons Will Succeed to the Prince's Style—Progress of the Gaiety Fire and the Entertainments in the Burning Ruin—One Royal Preamble to the Story.



It is rumored that a syndicate of three persons will succeed to the Prince's style—Progress of the Gaiety Fire and the Entertainments in the Burning Ruin—One Royal Preamble to the Story.

LITERATURE OF THE DAY.

THE AUTHORS AND PUBLISHERS OF BOOKS AND AS SOON AS EVER.

SHORT AND GOOD STORIES

JUNE ATLANTIC

CHARLES SCRIBNER'S SONS

SOME CHINESE GHOSTS.

"In the beaten way of reviewing, one occasionally comes upon some rare flower that has the delightful surprise of an exotic. Such a find is this little volume of Chinese romances," says "The Atlantic Monthly." Price $1.00. ROBERTS BROTHERS, Publishers, Boston.

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GILMORE WALTON, Cashier.

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E. A. Wilson, President Home Co-operative Building Association, Manchester of Michigan.
Charles Evans, of Evans & Howland, Chicago.
Samuel D. Ferguson, of Ferguson Bros., Real Estate.
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C. H. Conaughby, of Conaughby, Hill & Co., Builders.

This bank is now ready for business, and solicits the accounts of bankers and others doing business with Chicago.

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OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

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CHICAGO Board, Open Sales, CHICAGO.

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Transacts a Commercial Banking business, receives deposits subject to check, allows interest on same.

Loans money on approved collaterals.

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Choice Security.

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The American Exchange Nat'l Bank
OF CHICAGO.

Bond Sale.

Letter Bids will be received by the Comptroller of the Treasury, Chicago, Ill., until 12 o'clock noon, May 23, 1892, for the purchase of $100,000 of the 5 per cent. bonds of the Chicago Sanitary District, issued under the act of the Legislature of Illinois, approved May 29, 1889, and the amendatory act approved June 14, 1890. Bonds dated July 1, 1892, and due July 1, 1912, with interest payable semi-annually at the office of the Treasurer of the District. Bonds will be delivered at the office of the Treasurer of the District, or at such other place as may be designated by the purchaser, on or before July 1, 1892. Bids must be accompanied by a certified check for 2 per cent. of the amount bid for, payable to the order of the Treasurer of the District. The Board of Trustees reserves the right to reject any or all bids. Bids must be addressed to the undersigned, and marked "Bids for Bonds."

LYMAN E. COOLEY, Comptroller.

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Holders of shares of the capital stock of the People's Gas Light and Coke Company of Chicago are hereby notified that they may exchange their holdings, at par of each, for shares of the capital stock of the Chicago Gas Trust Company upon presentation of their stock certificates assigned in blank at the office of the company in Chicago.

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Chicago, May 20, 1892.

FARMERS' TRUST CO.

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INVESTMENT SECURITIES,
FARM MORTGAGES,
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For sale at par, drawing 7 per cent, first mortgage loans, secured by improved farms in Kansas and Nebraska. Send for pamphlet.

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We offer subject to sale:

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Bonds
Bonds

Investment and permanent loans on all kinds of approved real estate security in Chicago and vicinity.

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FOR SALE, bearing 7 per cent per annum, payable in Chicago, and secured by first mortgage on improved farms in the state of Kansas. Apply to

NATIONAL STORAGE CO.

Paid Up Capital, $100,000.

Stored on the Owner's Premises, in Charge of Receivers.

Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway Company.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of this company for the election of directors and the transaction of such other business as may come before it will be held at the office of the company in Chicago, Ill., on Wednesday, June 8, 1892, at 12 o'clock noon.

The transfer books will close at 3 o'clock p. m. on May 21, 1892, and will reopen on June 9, 1892.

H. U. MUNDY, Secretary.

BUSINESS.

MONETARY.

Clearings at the principal cities of the United States yesterday and a week ago were:

	May 20.	May 13.
New York		
Boston		
Philadelphia		
Baltimore		
St. Louis		
San Francisco		

New York exchange was sold at par yesterday; Chicago, eighty cents discount; Boston, St. Louis par.

Transactions at the banks yesterday were not as heavy as on the preceding days, but the demand for funds for speculative uses, as well as for legitimate and manufacturing purposes, was much urgent. The difference in the banks is now very similar to that of one month ago. Trade with cattle, notwithstanding an increase of receipts, is not as brisk as it was, and the banks are not willing to promote such increase of purchasing as the needs of their regular customers. Loans have already been stretched to large amounts, but it seems that some grain men are to be up to their usual limit for the time. The movement of large purchases seems to be long due to the natural rule for money that is thought to be long for it. The movement of currency from the country has been light for this season of the year, and has been met by the usual demand for it at this season. Shipments of currency to the interior have been light, and the movement of it to the west has been unusually small. Exchange on New York was sold at 80c discount, the shipping point being Chicago. Sterling exchange was steady, with actual business in bankers' bills at $4.86@4.86½ for sixty days and $4.88@4.88½ for demand. Posted rates were $4.87@4.87½ and $4.89@4.89½. Commercial bills were $4.85½@4.86. Continental exchange was steady. Francs were 5.18¾@5.17½ and reichsmarks 94½@94¾.

Government bonds were steady. Currency sixes, 104½ bid; fours, coupon, 110 bid; fours, registered, 110 bid; fives, coupon, 112 bid; fives, registered, 112 bid.

Railroad bonds were dull and steady.

Stocks were dull and steady.

Money on call was easy at 2@3 per cent. Prime mercantile paper, 4@5 per cent.

Bar silver, 93½c.

Mexican dollars, 73c.

Closing quotations were:

	Bid.	Asked.
Atchison		
Boston & Albany		
Boston & Maine		
Canada Pacific		
Canada Southern		
Central Pacific		
Chesapeake & Ohio		
Chesapeake & Ohio 4½s		
Chicago & Alton		
Chicago & Alton pfd		
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy		
Chicago & Eastern Illinois		
Chicago & Eastern Illinois pfd		
Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul		
Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul pfd		
Chicago & Northwestern		
Chicago & Northwestern pfd		
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific		
Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis & Omaha		
Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis & Omaha pfd		
Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis		
Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis pfd		
Delaware & Hudson		
Delaware, Lackawanna & Western		
Denver & Rio Grande		
Denver & Rio Grande pfd		
Erie		
Erie pfd		
Fort Wayne		
Illinois Central		
Kansas & Texas		
Kansas & Texas pfd		
Lake Erie & Western		
Lake Erie & Western pfd		
Lake Shore		
Louisville & Nashville		
Louisville, New Albany & Chicago		
Louisville, New Albany & Chicago pfd		
Manhattan Consolidated		
Memphis & Charleston		
Michigan Central		
Missouri Pacific		
Mobile & Ohio		
New Jersey Central		
New York Central		
New York, Chicago & St. Louis		
New York, Chicago & St. Louis pfd		
New York, Lake Erie & Western		
New York, Lake Erie & Western pfd		
New York, New Haven & Hartford		
New York, Ontario & Western		
Norfolk & Western		
Norfolk & Western pfd		
Northern Pacific		
Northern Pacific pfd		
Ohio & Mississippi		
Ohio & Mississippi pfd		
Ohio Southern		
Oregon Improvement		
Oregon Navigation		
Oregon Short Line		
Oregon Transcontinental		
Pacific Mail		
Peoria, Decatur & Evansville		
Pittsburgh, Cincinnati & St. Louis		
Pittsburgh, Cincinnati & St. Louis pfd		
Pullman Palace Car		
Reading		
Richmond & West Point Terminal		
Richmond & West Point Terminal pfd		
Rio Grande Western		
St. Louis & San Francisco		
St. Louis & San Francisco pfd		
St. Louis & San Francisco 1st pfd		
St. Louis, Alton & Terre Haute		
St. Louis, Alton & Terre Haute pfd		
St. Louis & Southwestern		
St. Louis & Southwestern pfd		
Texas & Pacific		
Toledo, Ann Arbor & North Michigan		
Union Pacific		
Wabash		
Wabash pfd		
Wheeling & Lake Erie		
Wheeling & Lake Erie pfd		
Wisconsin Central		
Wisconsin Central pfd		
Adams Express		
American Express		
United States Express		
Wells, Fargo & Co.		
Canada		
Colorado Coal & Iron		
Consolidated Gas		
Homestake		
Pacific Coast		
Pacific Coast 1st pfd		
Pacific Coast 2d pfd		
Silver Bullion certificates		
Western Union		

THE DOMAIN OF JUSTICE.

FRESH TRUTHS

Sworn Testimonials Only.

CHICAGO, May 19, 1892.
CARBOLIC SMOKE BALL CO.:

Gentlemen—For two years I have suffered with Catarrh, the most disgusting and loathsome symptoms being a dripping of mucus into the throat. Like others afflicted in the same manner, I spent a great deal of both time and money investigating and using various remedies; however, until I commenced smoking myself with your Carbolic Smoke Ball I derived no permanent benefit from anything such. It has perfectly cleared me from and effectually stopped the dropping of mucus into the throat. I unhesitatingly recommend it. Yours,

DAVID J. BEVELL,
Attorney-at-Law, Room 45, 92 La Salle-st.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 19th day of May, '92. BENJAMIN STREET,
(SEAL) Notary Public.

We refer by permission to the following prominent residents of Chicago:

Mr. W. C. D. Gunnis, President Atlas Mutual Bank.

Mr. Chas. S. Eck, of James S. Eck & Co., Elevators and Grain Dealers.

Mr. Geo. M. Sweet, Home Furnishings, Cor. Fifth-av. and Randolph-st.

Mr. Perry Griffin, General Agent Wabash Ry., 109 Clark-st.

Mr. Geo. Anderson, Ticket Agt. C. & E. I. R. R., Cor. Clark and Randolph-sts.

Mr. A. F. Hussey, Head the Table, Lakeside Building.

Chas. Spangenberg, Proprietor Great Western Wine Works, 198 East Madison-st.

Mr. I. W. Cook, Normal Park.

Mr. C. C. Hemingway, Tkt. Agt. C., M. & St. Paul R. R., 1023 Intiana-av.

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To all sufferers from CATARRH, COLDS, HAY FEVER, HOARSENESS, LOSS OF VOICE, BRONCHITIS, THROAT TROUBLES, ASTHMA, CATARRHAL DEAFNESS, and SORE EYES and NEURALGIA and HEADACHE. Separate parlor for Ladies. Office hours: 7:30 a. m. to 9 p. m. Sundays, 9 to 4.

The Complete Treatment

Includes the Inhalator Package, unequaled as a blood purifier and constitutional remedy. It should be used in all chronic cases.

Sent to any by druggists or convenient. One Smoke Ball, lasting from one to three months, price $1; Inhalator Package, $1.

MAIL ORDERS promptly filled, with full directions and special instructions when necessary, on receipt of price and 4 cents in stamps. State symptoms.

Carbolic Smoke Ball Co.,

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(Entrance, 172 Madison-st.)

Good Things for the Garden and Lawn Now Ready.

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Nickel Plating.

CREGO & BERDAN Removed to 231 Wabash Ave.

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Midwinter time of when fitness enters it—of its mark.

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That will please the most fastidious at a considerable reduction of price.

Special Value TODAY at $20

BOYS' Short-Pant Suits $5.

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INTERVALE, NEW HAMPSHIRE.
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LONG BEACH HOTEL,
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SHELTER ISLAND, L. I.

LONG BRANCH.
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THE KENSINGTON,

CLARENDON HOTEL,
Saratoga Springs, N. Y.
Popular Prices, $2 per day.

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COOK'S EUROPEAN PARTIES.

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WESTERN.

WOMEN'S OUTDOOR WORK.

SOME NEWLY ELIGIBLES OF THE PROFESSIONALISH OUT WEST.

An English View of American Society—Two Noblest Beasties—Some Aphorisms on Home—Mary Anderson Engineered—Bound to Be Beautiful—The Electric Fluid—Cruikshank's Boot the Best—Amateur Photographers—French Sweethearts—Women in Sleeping Cars.

Harper's Bazar: "Yaas and I," said Sir Walter Scott, "against any two." This was the motto of a California woman who had her living to make in California. She was qualified to teach in a school, to keep books, or to open a boarding-house. She decided to work on a farm. She taught her last to many women, during a little more than three years. She planted it to pay with peaches, nectarines, apricots, figs, nuts, and grape-vines, all of which bear fruit in that climate the second year after setting out. The rest of the soil was devoted to alsike, which lasts for three years; to apples, pears, and cherries, which require five years; and to a general garden, which needed to spring up regularly in a night and overthrow with plenty.

The lady knew more about the theoretical science than about growing, and was more at home with Cæsar's Commentaries than with someone's ravings. She was horribly scared, too, and would gladly have hired knowledge and experience, but they were not in the market. She had to take responsibilities, and pay the penalty of ignorance in losses. But she had broken plenty and patience, she taught herself, and then she taught her helpers.

The seasons were kind to the capable woman. She met with no severe losses from pests, and but few enemies, in the shape of poor crops she had paid for her land, and had proved that her methods accurately ought to result in gain for a net return of $1,000 an acre, some of the earlier plantations having yielded such. Much of the rolling and most of the swelling she had done with her own hands, at first, from the crowbar, pick-axe, scraper but very frequently plow, to her last year's harvest, when she had hired a good servant to help her in the kitchen and in the fields, and to take charge of her horses, cows, and sheep.

The farmer was perhaps exceptionally equipped for the enjoyment of her work, having a certain sum of money at compound interest, and habits of industry. She had been lately, and the story of a prize fruit-farmer that is exactly hers. This lady, unmarried, refused, out of a good social circle, several offers of marriage, and, at the age of [illegible] she had $1,000, and gave it to her father. There, having no other way of earning interest and interest, she took the place of one in the village hotel near her ranch. It was to an owner a respectable but brutish man, who drank and ate to excess, neither more nor less than is all customary here, but a common nature, which work was hard and hearty. She planted her orchards there, she bought her land, part at the end of a year, at the ordinary low price of $5.00 acres, of the first settlers, who were glad to get rid of it for cash. Having an orchard under way, she sold out at a handsome profit, and bought a ranch of 160 acres of fruit, with a farm already on it.

Many women in the West own whole farms, ranches, and orchards. These are often small, and their proprietors have learned how to work and work alone. But more women, or other investors, give to small managements. Many fruit-growers get high wages as pickers, packers, and shippers' helps, to induce them to stay to the end of drawn, and there is a handful to be had. Others, especially Germans, are content to work on shares, the owner furnishing land, trees, and tools, and the laborer the time, the two dividing the crop. Others, again, are hired by the month, "queens and workers," apiarists or bee-keepers, some, after all, to have only the thought of a profession. There is still ample room and range enough for hundreds of farmers who must work, but long to choose their own hours of labor, during a healthful, or the many of starting other people's stocks.

Fruit is not the greatest edible money-maker to a great deal of attention would pay to the flowering vine and shrub. All the flowering regions would pay for their employment in flower-gardening for pots, green-house culture, bee-keeping, seed-growing, and especially bulb work, and those of all different kinds. The sale of a city florist proves, living upon the scale from New York who paid a dozen employees on her premises to keep them busy, and which she was obliged to have planted and cultivated for her studio. If she could have had the cultivated gains, she would have done better still. We have a wife and daughter who, while the husband and father failed to keep even, decided to adopt a small homestead in the country and make their living off their garden. They have been prospered so much and studied art in Europe, took extra charges of their fellows, and experience with a little help of growing and shipping from a near town to the city. They have married and started what they would not and probably took the place and home value, with the profits of the flowers they grew. To have what he is beautiful work, and they have had a pleasant home and to the enjoyment and privacy.

Business world may be our view of Nature, she is ready to receive our advances graciously. There is not only money to and of other employments for women, here is employment of every taste and aptitude of purpose, [illegible] and [illegible] (a difference) as New Zealand or Indiana, and this home life, [illegible] a perfect harmony between business, home in the morning, evening, afternoon, and good to everything.

An Ethics for Us.

London Queen: It must be taken as an avowed fact that there is in the society of the three Republics across the sea an endeavor, more decided as to that of our own little kingdom, on exclusiveness as great in degree if differing slightly in kind. That both barriers that have stood for centuries are falling year by year, even there dividing lines, sentiment of by a former generation, are daily being drawn. Class almost, and it may be taken as a general rule that in the rule, recognized as the first, the outside men manifest more. The descendants of men often decidedly inferior privilege of having been born in a higher rank object to social advancement to the presence of their wives, to a man of [illegible] that passing after. The fixed gave talk of [illegible] on the other hand, have, perhaps because there the necessity of [illegible] right to [illegible], which have to submitted.

It is generally believed that the younger portion of the community has a fairer set of its own, and pack to the men, desiring to come to [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]. Later is considered, however, that as a [illegible] to which invitations have been issued to the daughter's name alone, the lady of the house is expected to [illegible] and chaperon, although, as it is a young person's affair, her daughter takes the [illegible] to the exception of the young lady and [illegible] various kinds of small dues for which [illegible] to [illegible] such as [illegible], washing, [illegible] and [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]